

MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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AGRICULTURAL.

[From the transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.]

ON SWINE.

I shall now detail some experiments of
my own on the feeding of swine.

EXPERIMENT I.

Two hogs about one year old, one of
them a barrow in very good condition,
the other a barrow, recently gelded, and in
ordinary condition, were put up to be fed
exclusively upon Indian hasty pudding or
indian meal boiled with water. We be-
gan feeding them the first of March, 1831,
and weighed them again on the 19th of
the same month. In the 18 days they
consumed six bushels of Indian meal.—
They were offered cold water to drink,
but did not incline to take any.

The result—

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| No. 1 weighed on 1st March, | 233 lbs. |
| do. do. 19th do. | 269 |

Gain, 86

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| No. 2, (recently gelded,) weighed | |
| 1st March, | 190 lbs. |
| do. do. 19th | 247 |

Gain, 57

The gain of the two was 93 lbs. in 18
days. The quantity of meal consumed
by them was 10 qts. per day to the two.
This allows 30 qts. to a bushel, deducting
two for grinding. The price of corn at
the time was 70 cts. per bushel. The ex-
pense of the increased weight is 4.5 cts.
per lb.

March 21, 1831. Killed the hog men-
tioned first in the foregoing experiment.
Live weight 273 lbs. Weight when dress-
ed 215 lbs. Loss in offal, loose fat includ-
ed, 59 lbs. or a little more than one fifth.

EXPERIMENT II.

No. 2, mentioned above, weighed,
On 23d March, 253 lbs.
On 30th April, 312

In 38 days, gain 59 lbs.

No. 3, a shoat purchased from a drove,
weighed, On 28th March, 100 lbs.
do. do. On 30th April, 151

Gain in 32 days, 51 lbs.

This is a fraction over 1 lb. 8 oz. per
day each, nearly 1 lb. 9 oz.

In this case their food was exclusively
boiled potatoes mashed with Indian meal.
Exact amount consumed not ascertained
but fed as freely as they would bear.

EXPERIMENT III.

The two last named hogs were for the
next 20 days put upon Indian hasty pud-
ding exclusively, with the following re-
sult :

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| No. 2 weighed on 30th April, | 312 lbs. |
| do. do. 20th May, | 382 |

Gain in 20 days, 70 lbs.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| No. 3 weighed on 30th April, | 151 lbs. |
| do. do. 20th May, | 185 |

Gain in 20 days, 34

The two in the above named 20 days,
consumed four and one half bushels of
meal, cooked as above. Meal 78 cts. per
bushel. Gain of the two, 104 lbs. in 20
days.

EXPERIMENT IV.

Sundry swine purchased from a drove,
and fed with meal and potatoes, washed
and mashed.

28th March, 1831. 19th May, 1831.
No. 1 weighed 97 lbs. 165,

Gain 52 days, 68 lbs.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| No. 2 weighed 134 lbs. 182, | |
| do. do. 19th May, | 206 |

Gain 52 days, 48 lbs.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| No. 3 weighed 100 lbs. 186, | |
| do. do. 19th May, | 206 |

Gain 52 days, 86 lbs.

The two following, raised on the farm,
and fed as above—

25th April, 1831. 19th May, 1831.
No. 4 weighed 151 lbs. 206,

Gain 24 days, 55 lbs.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| No. 5 weighed 140 lbs. 165, | |
| do. do. 19th May, | 218 |

Gain 24 days, 26 lbs.

EXPERIMENT V.

In this case it was not intended to force
their thirst, but to keep the swine in an
improving condition. They were shoats
of the last autumn, and were of a good
breed.

Tuesday, 3d April, 1833. Put up four
shoats, and began feeding them with In-
dian hasty pudding.

3d April. 22d April. 25th June.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No. 1, 176 lbs. 202 lbs. g'n. 25 | 264 lbs. g'n. 62 |
| 2, 119 | 153 do. 34 226 do. 73 |
| 3, 150 | 170 do. 20 218 do. 48 |

[Total, 183 pounds.

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 4, 121 | 145 do. 24 Kill'd 20th May. |
|--------|-----------------------------|

From 3d April to 22d April, the above
swine consumed seven bushels and one
peck of Indian meal. From 22d April
to 25th June seven bushels of Indian meal,
cooked as above.

One of the above, No. 4, was killed on
30th May; being absent, the live weight
was not ascertained.

On the 25th June, the three remaining
hogs were weighed, and in the 63 days

from 22d April to 25th June, they had
gained in that time 183 lbs. as above.

After 30th May, when one of them was
killed, one peck of meal made into hasty
pudding with a small allowance of the
waste of the kitchen for a part of that
time, lasted them three days, that is $\frac{1}{2}$ or
less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a quart per day to each.

At first we employed half a bushel
of Indian meal to make a kettle of hasty
pudding; but we soon found that a
peck of meal by being boiled sufficiently
would make the same kettle nearly full of
hasty pudding and of sufficient consisten-
cy. The kettle was a common sized five
pail kettle, set in brick work in the house;
and it was remarkable that the peck of
meal produced near the same quantity of
pudding, that we obtained from the half
bushel, which showed the importance of
inducing the meal to take up all the wa-
ter it could be made to absorb.

The price of Indian corn was at that
time 75 cts. per bushel—30 qts. of meal
to a bushel, deducting the toll. The a-
mount of meal consumed in the whole
time from 3d April to 25th June was 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
bushels—the cost, \$10.69—the total gain,
making no allowance for the gain of No.
4 from 22d April to 30th May, which was
not ascertained, was 287 lbs.

The gain of No. 1, 2, and 3, from 22d
April to 25th June was 183 lbs. in 63 days;
and allowing one peck to serve the three
hogs for three days, required 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,
the cost of which was \$3.94. The live
weight could not be estimated at less than
4 cts. per lb. when pork was at market 6
cts.

The value of the 183 lbs. therefore was
equal to \$7.32 or at 5 cts. to \$9.15 cts.

The gain of the swine for the first 19
days, from 3d to 22d April, was

No. 1, 26 lbs. or 1,368 per day.

" 2, 34 " or 1,789 "

" 3, 20 " or 1,052 "

" 4, 24 " or 1,263 "

The gain from 22d April to 25th June,
63 days, was

No. 1, 62 lbs. or 0,984 per day.

" 2, 73 " or 1,153 "

" 3, 48 " or 0,761 "

The difference of daily gain in the two
periods was attributable to the diminished
quantity of meal. The question then arises,
whether the first mode of feeding was
as economical as the second.

In the first 19 days, 7 bushels 1 peck
consumed gave 104 lbs. gain. In the next
63 days, 5 bushels 1 peck consumed gave
183 lbs. gain.

Had the first gain been in proportion to
the second gain in reference to the meal
consumed, the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels which gave 104
lbs. should have given 252 $\frac{1}{2}$. This great
disparity can be explained only in the

more economical preparation of the meal, by which a peck, taking up as much water as it would contain, gave a kettle nearly full of pudding, when half a bushel of meal, imperfectly prepared, gave little more. This seems to demonstrate the great advantage of cooked food, both as it respects its increase of bulk and the improvement of its nutritive properties. Whether it would apply to those substances, whose bulk is not increased by cooking, equally as to Indian meal and the like, is a matter which experiments can only determine.

Such are some few trials in reference to the feeding and fattening of swine, which I have from other sources, which may at least lead the inquisitive farmer to further experiments and inquiries, on a subject of great importance to his interest. The inferences to be made from them I shall leave to others. The results, as will be observed are not uniform. The thirst of animals must depend on various other circumstances besides the kinds or the quantity of food given them. Much depends on the breed, as every farmer knows; much on the health of the animal; something on the season of the year. I failed in attempting to fatten several swine in one case; though they were carefully attended and various kinds of feed were tried, and the failure was totally inexplicable until they were slaughtered, when the intestines were found corroded with worms, resembling those found in the human stomach, and this, I have no doubt, prevented their thirst. The same fact has occurred in another instance, and with the same result. I failed in attempting to fatten some other swine, which had been driven a considerable distance and exposed, probably not even half fed on the road, to severe cold and storms. Some of them were frost bitten in their limbs; and though attended and fed in the most careful manner, they made no progress for months. In an experiment recently made, of giving swine raw meal mixed with water, I have found a falling off in their gain of nearly one half, compared with giving their food cooked, such as boiled potatoes and carrots, mixed with meal while hot; the result being, in a style containing a number of swine, as to 279 to 500. In respect to confinement or freedom, various opinions are entertained. "Elder Turner, of New York, says, that hogs should never know what liberty is, but should be kept close all their lives, and as inactive as possible. That by this method double the quantity of pork can be produced with the same expense of feed."* F. Peabody, Esq informed me that the Shakers at Canterbury, N. H. told him that they deemed it indispensable to the thriving of their swine that they should have access to water to swallow or wash themselves in; and that they by no means did so well without it. On this point I have had no trial further than to satisfy myself that fattening hogs are injured by being suffered to root in the earth.

With respect to the age at which it is advantageous to put up swine to fatten, I have only to remark, that it is with swine as with other animals, there are some breeds which come much sooner to maturity than others. A successful farmer in Saratoga county, N. Y., says that March pigs, killed about Christmas, are the most profitable for pork. Four pigs of what is called the Grass breed, were slaughtered at Greenfield, N. York, which weighed 348 lbs., 318 lbs., 310 lbs., and 306 lbs., at 9 months and seventeen days old. On this point, however, I take leave to present a letter with which I was honored by John Lowell, Esq. whose authority in the agricultural community is justly estimated.

"Boston, April 18, 1831.

"To Rev. Henry Colman:

"Dear Sir—I have been prevented by the state of my eyes from answering your inquiries as to my experience in raising old or young pigs. *

* * * * I never wintered any pigs, as no person resides on my place from Dec. 1st to May 1st. It was therefore matter of importance to me to ascertain on what description of pigs, or rather of what age, the most flesh could be put in my limited time with similar treatment. I may say that I have fully and clearly ascertained, from a trial of 20 years, that young pigs of from 25 to 30 lbs. will give nearly double, in some remarkable cases three times, as many pounds as shoats of 6 months weighing from 100 to 150. I

have taken two pigs of 100 lbs. each, age six months, and never was able between May and November, to get them above 180, rarely above 170. I have taken three pigs of about 30 lbs. each, and on the same food which I gave to the two they would weigh from 170 to 180 each in the same period; nay I have taken pigs of 200, and never could get them to weigh more than 300 in seven months on my food. The way I ascertain the quantity of food is that I never give any thing but the produce of my dairy, and the refuse of the garden, peaches, apples, and cabbages, which are uniform generally.

3 pigs of 90 wt. or 30 wt. each, will give ordinarily,

510 lbs.

less original wt. 90 often not more than 60.

Gain, 420

2 pigs of 100 wt. each, will ordinarily give—

340 lbs.

less original wt. 200

Gain, 140 lbs.

"But the 3 pigs of 90 will not consume for the first 3 months half so much as the two of 100 each, and have kept a 4th and sold it in August for quarter pork.

"There is nothing new or remarkable in these facts. It is the law of the whole animal creation. It is true of the calf and of man. The child of 7 lbs. quadruples its weight in 12 months; and the calf of 60 wt. if fine and well fed, will weigh 600 wt. at the end of the year, and (if a female) will not double the last weight at any age.

* * * * * *

"Yours very respectfully,

J. LOWELL.

"P. S.—It should be remarked that the weight at purchase is live weight, and at sale dead or net weight, because in truth to the owner this is the true mode of considering the subject. No doubt my sort of food is peculiarly favorable to young animals, it consisting in very liberal allowance of milk. If the older pigs were at once put on Indian meal they would attain to 250 at a year old, but the cost of the meal at 70 cts. per bushel would amount to 9 dollars, and if the first cost, 5 dollars 50 cts. be added, and the pig sold at 6 cts., there would be but 2 dollars gain on two pigs of 100 lbs. each; while three small pigs without meal fed on milk would give 24 dollars in the same time. I do not mean to give minute details, but general views. As an important qualification of the foregoing statement it should be added that shoats of six months bought out of droves have usually been stinted in their growth, and animals, like trees, recover slowly after a check. I presume if shoats were taken from a careful and liberal owner the difference would be less. But as a general law it may be safely affirmed, that weight for weight at the purchase, the younger the animal the greater the positive, and the far greater the net gain. At least, such is my own experience and belief."

The foregoing letter of this intelligent and practical farmer is entitled to particular consideration. I have one or two other statements which deserve attention. It is stated in the Domestic Encyclopedia, article Soiling, that "Twenty-five shoats were fed for three months with green clover cut from less than one acre; they were then fed on Indian corn, and when killed weighed three thousand pounds." This is certainly an extraordinary statement, and I have no other authority for it than what is here given. But the Rev. Thomas Mason, of Northfield, Mass. showed me, the 27th Sept. last, three fine thrifty swine about nine months or more old, nine tenths of whose feed, as he assured me, since the 13th of May last, had been obtained from one eighth of an acre of clover cut and given to them green.

The preceding facts and experiments encourage the belief that hogs may be raised and fattened by the farmer to advantage, where corn is worth about seventy cents per bushel, and his pork will bring him six cents per pound. Like almost every other business, especially of an agricultural nature, success must greatly depend on skill, care, selection and good management. The best swine that I have ever found have been in dairy countries; for there cannot be a doubt that milk and whey for every animal are among the

most nutritious of aliments. Indian meal probably ranks next, though many farmers prefer a mixture of provender, such as corn, oats, rye, or barley; but I believe in all cases cooked food will have a decided advantage over that which is given in a raw state; an advantage more than equivalent to the labor and expense of its preparation. Potatoes are a valuable article of food, but the pork is not so good as that fattened upon corn. Carrots are more nutritious than potatoes. Corn given in a raw state or on the ear is a most wasteful management.

Swine ought to be kept on every farm in sufficient numbers to consume all the offal and waste of the dairy and kitchen. If beyond this a breed can be obtained, which will arrive at early maturity, and which can be advantageously grass fed, or kept at a small expense and in improving condition through the summer; and being put up to fatten early in autumn, and fatted as much as possible so as to be sent to market early in the winter, the farmer will ordinarily find a fair profit in this branch of husbandry. A very great advantage is found in the keeping of swine from the valuable return of manure both in quantity and quality, which are obtained from them, where care is taken to supply them with raw materials for the manufacture. Too much care cannot be bestowed in the selection of the breed, and the general health of the animal when put up to feed; and it is strongly recommended to every careful farmer occasionally to weigh the animal and measure the feed, that he may ascertain seasonably on which side the balance of debt or credit is likely to fall. Nothing is more prejudicial to good husbandry than mere guess and random conjectures; and though the result of our operations may not meet either our wishes or expectations, an intelligent and reflecting mind will be always anxious as far as practicable to know precisely how far they correspond with or disappoint them. Truth, exact simple truth, in every thing, is the proper pursuit and the most valuable possession of the human mind; and more nearly than any thing else connected with man's true interest and happiness.

HENRY COLEMAN.
Meadowbanks, Deerfield, April 20, 1834.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1834.

FRUIT.

The present season has afforded abundant crops of fruit of various kinds. Apples, pears and plums are very plenty. Mr John Stanier of Readfield, left some fine specimens of the Sopsavine in our office last week.

The success which has attended the cultivation of fruit among us should prompt our farmers to have a greater variety of good apples, pears, &c. for the dessert or table. Cider is comparatively speaking, of not much value among us, partly because we do not make it as ought, and partly because the temperance reform has checked the inordinate use of it.

There will therefore be a corresponding demand for good eatable fruit, and, if your apples are of a suitable kind, they will be valuable material to work up into beef, pork, mutton, &c. &c. Our climate is well adapted to pears, yet how many farmers are there who have trees enough to supply their own families? Plums grow well among us, and yet there are thousands of farms that have not a single tree of the kind upon them. Certainly a luxury so cheap, so gratifying, and so easily produced, should be at the command of every tiller of the ground.

EARLY CORN.

The weather for a week or two past has been extremely favorable for the ripening of Indian corn. Mr Thomas Snell of this town, brought into our office last week, some large fair ears, hard enough to grind, and well filled. This is much earlier than the generality of crops, and unless we are visited by early frosts' there will be a bountiful crop,

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

We again remind all those interested, that the Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society will take place on Wednesday and Thursday next; and we would also remind all who propose to enter any thing for a premium, that it **MUST BE ACCOMPANIED** by a written statement of facts concerning the animal or whatever it may be, which statement is to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and the law of the State makes it imperious that no person shall receive a premium, however well he may deserve it, who neglects to do this. Govern yourselves therefore accordingly, and don't grumble, if by a failure of doing this, you fail of receiving your full meed of premium or praise.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

The experiments with this variety of winter wheat have been very successful. We would turn the attention of those who wish to procure seed of this kind for sowing, to the advertisement on another page. Mr Morgan, the person who raised it, gathered seven and a half bushels from 45 rods of ground, making 26 2-3 bushels to the acre. Some of it ground yielded 48 lbs. of superfine flour to the bushel.

To Correspondents.—As haying and harvesting, and elections, and all such HOT WORK are over, we hope to have a renewal of your correspondence, and an abundance of original matter from your pens to publish anon.

An Extract from the Manchester Guardian—an English Periodical.—[Selected for the Maine Farmer.]

"That Potatoes of every description degenerate or run out, is a fact well known to many practical farmers. I am informed that few of the sorts that are in use now were cultivated twenty five years ago. It is not the case with potatoes only, but with many other useful vegetables. The pink-eyed potatoe has been cultivated for a longer time, and more extensively than any other now in use, and for plain reasons—no other sort has been equally productive, quantity and quality considered. In this and the adjoining county perhaps hundreds of acres have been planted every three or four years for the last twenty. The consequence is, that much of the land that is now cultivated with this root is deprived of that principle which is necessary to produce it in an improved, or retain it in its original state. It may be objected to these views, that individuals have sown their crops that has lately been broken up from old turf, yet their crops have been equally deficient. To this I would answer by asking a question: are you aware how your sets were grown? and, if I may use the term, did you know your seed's grandmother and great great grandmother? The mischief may have been for years accumulating. That this

valuable root has been injured by planting the same soil too often, I have no doubt; but we have also sufficient evidence to convince us of the necessity of more extensively raising new varieties from seed. The justly celebrated Arthur Young, Esq. states, that in his time, the ox-noble Potatoe was the most productive; but he adds, 'I have known it decline of late.' It may be argued that as the pink-eyed is of a fine texture and flavor we ought to use some efforts to preserve it. In order to effect this, I would suggest that it be sown in a soil newly broken up from old turf, and for several years successively—on no account plant them on land that has grown this root for many years before. Sir Humphrey Davy, when writing on the tendency to degenerate in the apple trees, remarks—"The decay of the best varieties of our fruit bearing trees, which have been distributed through the country by grafts is a circumstance of great importance. There is no mode of preserving them, and no resource except that of raising new varieties by seed." All plants are capable of ameliorating by peculiar methods of cultivation, and of having their natural term of duration extended, so in conformity with the general law of change, they are rendered unhealthy, by being exposed to peculiar unfavorable circumstances, and liable to premature old age and decay. Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. has shown by his researches the importance of raising new varieties of wheat, which is easily effected, merely by sowing different kinds together. He states in the Philosophical Transactions for 1799, when almost the whole crop of corn in the Island was blighted, the varieties obtained by crossing alone escaped, though sown in several soils and in different situations. It is to be regretted that the sciences connected with agriculture are not more ardently pursued. The practical man has some excuse—his duties require the exertion of his physical powers; consequently his mind to a certain degree is unfit for studies of a higher nature."

A few remarks, the result of my own experience. About 30 years since there was imported a very early potatoe, which, when planted in the spring, gave potatoes on the table by the 4th of July—and in August were ripe and fit to dig. They were raised on ground on which was sowed winter wheat, which was in the ground by the 1st of September. Of late years they have not been grown by the writer, being lost from some accident as to seed. In 1832, some of the same sort was procured from Mr Isaac Smith of Winthrop, who obtained the seed from the writer. He has given them up, as they have degenerated—mine promise well—are of large size for the season, and on the 5th of July some of them were dug for table use. The first planted in my garden were ripe and fit to dig in August. Some which were late planted on ground which was in sward last year, and broken up for turnips, are nearly fit to dig now. The tops are small, and by planting in rows have yielded 160 bushels to the acre.

I am well persuaded that different species of plants, take from the soil different kinds of nourishment. I remember an instance in Mr Pomeroy's garden at Brighton. He had in one part trees crowded very thick, and on my asking why, he informed me that he had tried the experiment of planting apple, pear and

stone fruit so near that the boughs touched each other, and I think I never saw more thrifty or well bearing trees.

I have another case. My Swedish turnips have failed the three last years, with all the care I could take by using 2 years old dung in a state of well pulverized soil—still I had no turnips. The appearance was as if the tap root had been destroyed by a worm—and the produce was nothing but long fibres with small bulbs on them—and this more particularly when I sowed my turnips on ground that was in turnips last year.

Yours, &c.

A CORRESPONDENT.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR HOLMES: I wish you to make the following corrections of typographical errors in my communication, published in your paper of the 5th inst. For **BUILT**, in the 11th paragraph, it should read **BUILD**, and in Young Sir Isaac's pedigree for, **BROOKLEFAN**, read **BROCKLEFACE**, and in the succeeding paragraph insert the word **THAN** after further.

Yours, &c.

S. HOWARD.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A circumstance came to our knowledge a few days since of spontaneous combustion, which, instead of throwing new light upon the subject, involves it in still deeper mystery. About two years since, the late Mr. S. C. Slaymaker presented to Mr. Adam Reigart, of this city, a small piece of wood, evidently cedar, found in excavating the deep cut of the rail road, at the Gap, in this county, about thirty feet below the surface. This piece, weighing not more than two ounces, was broken in two, and laid upon a white pine shelf in Mr. Reigart's counting room. About three or four days before the discovery was made, which I am about to describe, Mr. Whitaker, a gentlemen who resides with Mr. Reigart, on wiping the dust from the shelf with a wet cloth, took up the pieces of wood, and after having dusted the shelf laid them as before. Three days after this it was accidentally discovered that one of the pieces had ignited, and combustion was progressing so rapidly that the shelf would have been in a few minutes on fire; and if it had happened at night, the consequences might have been very serious. On examination, a portion of one of the pieces was found reduced to ashes of a dark grey color, and some of the outer fibres being sound, and ashes lodged in the interior, under them, it would appear that combustion had commenced, not upon the outer part of the wood, nor upon the side which lay in contact with the shelf, but in the interior of the stick, the surrounding fibres being disintegrated by the action of the fire within, and ready to fall to pieces.

The shelf was at least six feet from the floor, and so situated that no spark from a candle or lamp could have communicated with it, and upon close examination it is evident that the fire was not communicated externally.

Lancaster (Penn.) Journal.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

We copy the following article, on imported cattle for Ohio, in order to let our readers see what is going on in other parts of the Union, in the business of breeding cattle. When will Maine send out her agents to purchase the best cattle that can be found in the world? Indeed when will she, or any of her farmers send even to the West for some of the best they have there? At any rate, it will be well enough to keep awake and watch the progress of improvement in the nation, and strive to keep our end up in the best way we can; and as well as possible.

IMPORTED CATTLE FOR OHIO.

Buffalo, August 15, 1834.

L. TUCKER: Dear Sir—In perusing the Commercial Advertiser, the subjoined article on a late importation of "Improved Short Horn" cattle, caught my eye; and as it cannot but be of much importance to all lovers of fine stock, I beg you to republish it in the Genesee Farmer.

The enterprising association of gentlemen and farmers, who have at such expense imported these valuable animals, deserve the highest commendation from their fellow citizens for presenting them with so rich an acquisition to the stock of the country; and I most devoutly hope that their efforts to improve the cattle of the fertile and beautiful valley they inhabit, may be as successful as their efforts are meritorious. Wherever the true character of these fine "Short Horn" stock are known, they have superseded all others; and none but those who misjudge their own interests will fail to introduce them to their farms and neighborhoods when practicable.—How many thousands, nay, millions of dollars, would annually be added to the wealth of our country, by substituting an improved and better breeds of cattle than are now raised by our farmers generally? An immense amount must be the true reply. And yet, how inert and lifeless are our wealthy farmers and land-holders to so important a subject! Cannot an association of individuals be formed in our "Empire State," who will, during the coming autumn, order out a herd of some 20 head of fine cattle from England, together with a choice lot of Southdown, and other of the best breeds of sheep? Let the experiment be tried. Let the coming great Cattle Fair at Albany be attended by gentlemen of influence and agricultural enterprise from all parts of the State, and there form such a general interest as shall introduce those splendid animals into every county. What nobler project for improvement of the kind can be formed? Let it once be tried. A few thousand dollars will answer all the purposes. The individual expense will be comparatively light, and the benefits immense.

I have often been surprised that the English and Scotch emigrants, who annually arrive in our country in such numbers, bring so few useful animals with them. Among the thousands of emigrants, and some of them wealthy ones too, whom I have for some years seen pass through here to settle in this neighborhood, and go on still farther to the west, (and I have watched them closely,) I have rarely seen an animal of the cattle kind, and very few sheep. Yet they have abundance of worthless dogs! Hardly a family passes that is not possessed of one or more of them, and sometimes to the amount of a dozen. One man in particular spent the last winter in Buffalo, who brought along with him fourteen or fifteen of the creatures, and among the whole was not an animal

of any value as a farm dog, or that could even catch and hold a hog? They were grey hounds, poodles, fox hounds, pointers, setters, and lap dogs; all totally worthless for any useful purpose, and yet he wondered at the stupidity of our people because they would not buy the creatures at 20 or \$30 a head! In answer to a question I addressed him, why instead of these dogs, he had not brought out with him a few fine cattle, he answered, "he knew of no use good cattle would be in a wild country like this, but that dogs would be very valuable to hunt down the game!" And away he has hied "to Indiana, or the Lord knows where," to buy a farm and stock it with dogs, and no doubt in process of time to rail most incontinently at the stupid Americans for not appreciating the value of his herd!

A friend of mine a short time since told me, that in witnessing the landing of some thousands of emigrants at Montreal the last spring, he saw among their imported stock only ONE bull, and SEVERAL THOUSAND dogs! From all this we may pretty truly infer, that their celebrated cattle breeders remain at home, for I do not recollect of a single instance of an emigrant who has imported much valuable stock. Doubtless some such instances have occurred, but they are rare. Hence the greater exertion must be made by our own citizens in introducing these valuable acquisitions to our country.

Will Mr Renick, or some other gentleman connected with the Ohio enterprise, be so kind as to forward to this paper for publication, a description of these fine cattle, their several ages, and value in England, with the results and particulars of their observations on English cattle generally. It will confer a great favor on many of their fellow agriculturists and friends throughout the country.

Truly yours,

ULMUS.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A few days since we attended, upon invitation, the private exhibition of a herd of full blooded English cattle, just imported, and destined to graze upon the rich prairies of the Scioto. Our highest expectations were realized—for it may well admit of doubt whether the animals who cropped the herbage of the rich plains of Judea, some three thousand years ago, surpassed in beauty, according to the most approved standards of agricultural taste, the bevy of cornuted animals to which we allude, from the other side of the Atlantic. They were imported under the auspices of a society established in the state of Ohio, for the furtherance of agricultural improvement.

It seems that at the "Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of Ross County Agricultural Society," held in Chillicothe in October last, a discussion was had upon the expediency of forming an association for the purpose of introducing English cattle into this country by direct importation. The proposition was favorably received, and the requisite funds to justify the undertaking were, in a few hours, subscribed. A meeting was subsequently called, and an association organized to carry it into effect. After some deliberation, it was resolved to empower the President and Directors to employ an agent or agents for the purpose, with liberty to control and disburse the funds according to their best judgment and discretion. But previous to any definitive action on the subject, letters were written to the Hon. Henry Clay, and other distinguished individuals, soliciting their opinions upon the course most proper to be pursued. They united in recommending that an intelligent agent be appointed to repair to England, and make the

proper selections. This advice was followed, and Mr. Felix Renick was appointed to the trust, to be accompanied by one or two young men, as his assistants.

They left Chillicothe in January last—embarking in this city in February, and arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of March. After arranging their money transactions they proceeded to the interior, and visited most of the agricultural districts celebrated for raising cattle.

It may be proper, in an article of this sort, designed especially for our agricultural readers, to relate the observations made by our western farmers, upon the various races of cattle they examined in different parts of England.

They were at one time highly pleased with the LONG horn or Lancashire breed, distinguished from all others by the length of their horns, the thickness and firm texture of their hides, close hair, large hoofs, with coarse leathery thick necks, and varied in color, with a white streak along the back.

Again the Devonshire cattle were recommended to their attention, with the bright red color and the ring around the eye, fine in bone and clean in neck, thin faced and fine in chops thin skinned, silky in handling, and fine models for the yoke. Again, they were led to view the Galloway hornless breed—broad on the back and loins with hooked bones, projecting knobs, with bodies beautifully rounded, deep in chest and short in leg—and clean in the chop and neck,—with heavy eye brows, calm and determined look. Thus they moved on, receiving every where the kindest attentions and most obliging hospitality; and having seen and weighed the "points" of rival breeds, they could not hesitate in giving their preference to the SHORT HORNED breed, to which we have alluded as coming under our personal observation. These are sometimes called the Dutch breed, and are known in England by a great variety of names, according to the districts where they are raised, such as Holderness—the Teeswater, the Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, &c. The Teeswater, raised in the vale of York, on the river Tees, are held in the highest estimation, and are the true short horned breed. Bulls and cows of this stock, purchased at great prices, are spread through the north of England and the border counties of Scotland—and of this breed is the present importation. We have never seen so fine bone, head and neck as these cattle present—the hide is thin, chine full, loin broad, and the body throughout well proportioned and comely; the flesh of which is said to be equal or superior to any other breed. The cows are remarkable for yielding a large quantity of milk, not unfrequently twenty four quarts in twenty four hours, during the grass season, and sufficient for making no less than three firkins of butter during the summer.

This breed was deemed in many respects best adapted to American soil. Their growth is quite equal, if not superior, to any other breed; their great weight of edible flesh—the facility with which they can be fattened, at any age, and to almost any extent, besides being considered the best milkers in England—seemed to give them a decided preference over all others. Purchases were accordingly made from the finest specimens without reference to cost—giving as high as £170 sterling for a bull calf of ten months old, and 150 guineas for a yearling heifer. Eleven were embarked for Philadelphia, in the ship Alleghany, and the remaining nine, under charge of the agent in person, were put on board the ship Portsmouth, which, on the 4th of June, sailed for this city. Having two hundred steerage pas-

sengers on board, the captain, with the view of avoiding sickness on his passage, took what may be called a northerly track; and after much suffering, and encountering some heavy blows and rough weather, arrived in this city, and landed the animals in fine condition on the 26th July—the other division previously reached Philadelphia in safety.

Great care is observed in England by the breeders of fine cattle, to preserve the blood untainted and unmixed. They have their regular herd books, by means of which they can trace the *GENEALOGY* of their animals, almost as far back, from sire to sire, as the aristocratic sportsman his stud of racers, or as a sprig of nobility would recount the names and genealogy of the ancestry of which he boasted.

The following is the pedigree of one of these animals, a young bull called the Duke of York, red and white in color, and bred by J. Whitaker, Esq. of Berly, in Yorkshire—calved the 18th July, 1833.

PEDIGREE OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

A RED AND WHITE BULL BRED BY J. WHITAKER, ESQ. OF BERLY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, CALVED THE 18TH JULY, 1833.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sired by Frederick, | 1060 |
| Dam Bernice by Charles, | 873 |
| G. d. Belvidera by Frederick, | 1060 |
| Gr. G. d. Brighteyes by Hermit, | 305 |
| Gr. Gr. G. d. Barnton by Favorite, | 252 |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. Brighteyes by do. | do. |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | do. |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | do. |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | do. |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | do. |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | do. |
| Punch, | 531 |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | by Hubbuck, |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | by Snowden's Bull. |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | do. by Masterman's Bull, |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. do. | do. by Waistell's Bull, |

PEDIGREE OF THE ROSE OF SHARON.
A ROAN HEIFER BRED BY THOMAS RATES, ESQ. YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, CALVED 12TH AUGUST, 1833.

| | |
|---|------|
| Sired by Belvidere, (by Waterloo.) | 1423 |
| Dam Red Rose 5th.* by 2d. Hubbuck, | 1423 |
| Gr. d. Red Rose 2d, by his Grace, | 311 |
| Gr. G. d. Red Rose 1st, by Rarberough, | 705 |
| Gr. Gr. G. d. the American Cow by Favorite, | 252 |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. by Punch, | 531 |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. by Fuljambe, | 292 |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. by Hubbuck, | 319 |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. G. d. by Jas. Brown's old red Bull. | 97 |

The figures in the column refer to the No. of the bull, on the same line in the Herd Book, where his pedigree may be found.

These genealogical tables refer to calves landed in Philadelphia. The two bulls which arrived here were three years old, and were by far the noblest animals of the species that we ever saw. They were ten or twelve feet long—not measuring the tails—and fourteen or fifteen hands high—very large, and of beautiful form and proportion. One of them weighed 2114 lbs. and the other upwards of 2000 lbs. The heifers were also all of very remarkable size for their ages. The two year olds were larger than our common full grown cows.

Ohio has already become distinguished for the enterprise of her herdsmen, and her dairies are producing rich returns. But if she fills her luxuriant pastures and her rich vallies with cattle like these, the agriculturalists of other states must needs soon bestir themselves, or they will be left far in the rear by the noble spirit of western competition.

Mr. Renick being anxious to proceed with

* For Red Rose 1st, four hundred guineas were frequently offered and refused.

his valuable charge remained but a few days in this city. Many repaired, however, to see his fine cattle, and liberal advances were made on cost. Five hundred dollars were proffered for a bull calf only a few months old—but the company having higher objects in view than immediate gain, were not disposed to sell them. We wish Mr. R. a safe arrival to the Great Valley of the Scioto. It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow on the spot that had only produced one, is a greater benefactor of the human race, than the whole herd of politicians put together. With equal justice may the compliment be paid by the people of the west to the authors of this enterprise.

THE LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

"That animals have each a language of their own to one another," says James Hogg, in his Sermons, "there can be no doubt. I know a good deal of their language myself. I know by the voice of the raven when he has discovered one of my flock dead—I know also his prelude to the storm and fine weather. The moorfowls can call one another from hill to hill. I learned to imitate their language so closely that I could have brought scores of them within the range of my shot of a morning. The blackcock has a call too, which brings all his motley mates around him, but the females have no call. They are a set of subordinate beings, like the wives of a nabob. They dare not even incubate upon the same hill with their haughty lords. But the partridge, and every mountain bird have a language to each other, and though rather circumscribed, it is perfectly understood, and, as Wordsworth says, 'not to me unknown.' Even the stupid and silly barn door hen, when the falcon appears, can, by one single alarm note, make all her chickens hide in a moment. Every hen tells you when she has laid her egg; and, lest it should not be well enough heard or understood, the cock exerts the whole power of his lungs to divulge the important secret. The black faced ewe, on the approach of a fox or a dog, utters a whistle through her nostrils which alarms all her comrades, and immediately puts them upon the look-out. Not one of them will take another bite until they discover whence the danger is approaching. If the dog be with a man, sundry of them utter a certain bleat, which I know well, but cannot describe, and begin feeding again. If the dog is by himself, they are more afraid of him than any other animal, and you will then hear the whistle repeated through the whole glen."

"But the acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a thousand all braying at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated—and that is no joke either. Besides, the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things have ever amused me more than a sheep shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We

put the flock into a fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then send the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well-clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour, or a few hours ago, it meets a poor, naked shriveling—a most deplorable-looking creature. It wheels about, and utters a loud, tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times before the reconciliation is fairly made up."

From the *Genesee Farmer*.
FACILITY OF INCREASING THE NEW CHINESE MULBERRY.

This tree may rapidly be increased by budding and grafting on the common mulberry, and by layers and cuttings. Cuttings of young shoots, even before they have arrived at a ligneous state, it is said, will readily take root, if planted in a moist place, shaded from the mid-day sun. The last season the writer obtained of a friend a few buds, the fore part of July, which he has set in the white mulberry; but one failed. Such is the impatience of this tree to vegetate, that in a fortnight the buds began to grow. The stalk was immediately cut off above the buds, which grew, some of them, more than two feet in length.—They were too succulent and tender, however, to stand the winter; having no protection, they all perished but two; these were alive an inch or two above where they were budded. They were taken up this spring, and planted in the garden in a horizontal position so as to cover the buds with earth—one of the inoculations sent forth three shoots, the other two, which have grown two or three feet in length. About the 10th of July these shoots were bent down horizontally and covered their whole length with about an inch depth of fine earth; which was drawn about the petioles of the leaves so as to leave them above the surface. These branches have begun to take root, and from each bud a shoot is springing up which will form a separate tree; so that by fall there will be as many little trees as there are buds which are buried; in the whole, probably thirty or forty. These proceeded with in the same manner, may be increased another season to several hundred. It will probably be best to cover them in the fall with a few inches of earth.

W. W. B.

THE OHIO.

The following is from a correspondent of the *New York American*.

Steamboat Native, Ohio River, June, 1834.

Oh you pampered New Yorkers, puffing and blowing in the heat and bustle, and politics of your Babylonian phalanx, in the name of justice I entreat you send some investigator from the bevy of your uncomfortable idles, and see with your own eyes, and tell with your own tongues, and let conviction rest upon it—that Nature hath exhausted neither wardrobe nor jewel case in the decking of your thrice immortalized North river.

I am floating on the tranquil Ohio—which is just now in one of its happiest moods, neither hurrying on with a frenzied haste, and spilling its unwelcome riches upon the grain fields—nor yet low, turbid and uninteresting, as the best bred rivers will sometimes find themselves in the languor and heat of summer. The wheel of the "Native" has dislocated an arm, and the momentary pause having called me from my lounge, I am overwhelmed with a richness of scenery that never met my eye before, and, in the fulness of gratification, I do protest (since that is the fashion) against a monopoly of praise that hath almost swollen your Anthony's Nose with satisfaction. The beauty of the Hudson River scenery consists if I am right, in dark, precipitous and frightful cliffs, huge projecting rocks, and battlement like embankments, and that in the upper country more

particularly in mighty barren hills, of a grotesque figure. It has much of the stupendous and sublime for every eye, and is of that wild and Alpine character that ambitious young men, and amateurs in the arts, like to be thought to admire—such as honest lairds and yeomans' sons break their necks after in Switzerland. Here then is the difference. The Ohio, calm, placid, unruffled as a Christian, is all smiles and love. On its banks, on either side, honest labour has earned a peaceful home, and the proprietors (no swollen eits) have put up—in well selected positions, sometimes on a point projecting into the river, and sometimes at the foot of a gently rising hill—a shelter, after the rude fashion of the country, often adding a beauty to the aspect that his art never intended. Here is a field in the dark green mantle of wheat—on the other side, extending far up the hill—where the trees have been girdled and left for time to fell, their naked and leafless branches outstretched, as if in the agony of a protracted fate—is the dark, rich looking soil, where the Indian corn is struggling into existence. The bosom of the river is covered with a variety of boats, and just before us is one of that huge and cumbersome fashion, so long known on these waters, barely solicited into motion by the joint efforts of the current, and the sweeps and poles of the boatmen.

These last are singing—with rather more vehemence than melody—and as the boisterous echo returns from the shore, it mingles with the happy laugh of some young adventurers, whose rickety shallop is dancing about in our wake. The immediate margin on either side is fringed with hazel and beach, whose clustering foliage overhangs the water, bending with a grace—and you may trace the river wending far away, till the hills close in upon it, and all is lost and indistinct but the deep blue color, and the undulating outline against the sky. However, I do not desire to make a picture, and all I mean to say is, that no man, whose heart beats at beholding the independent and substantial comfort of a people, can view the Ohio scenery, without feelings of satisfaction and gratitude, that may fail to be aroused by the curious presentations of the Hudson.

I might say more, but we have a metaphysical Dutchman on board, who is getting entirely too audible. and so, adieu.

H. S. E.

MECHANICS.

Newly Invented Apparatus for raising Vessels for the Purpose of Repair. By RUFUS PORTER. To the Editor of the Mechanics' Magazine.

SIR,—Having recently invented several improvements in machinery, &c. some of which are in successful operation, and being at present engaged in constructing others, and having heretofore, in several instances, been anticipated (honestly enough, however,) in applying for patents for improvements of which I had supposed myself to be the original inventor, I would give notice to the public, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, of certain inventions, supposed to be new, and of my intention to apply for patents for the same as soon as I may be able to test their utility, and ascertain what points I may safely claim as original. I shall commence with a description of an apparatus, and the mode of applying the same, for raising vessels from the water for the purpose of repair, as follows:

Four large square timbers, eighty feet in length, are placed parallel to each other, and so arranged that the space between each pair is ten feet, and the whole breadth across the four is forty feet. Across these are placed, at equal distances, seventeen other timbers, forty feet long, being firmly secured to the first four by trunnels, and over these last is laid a strong plank

floor, the whole constituting a stage or platform eighty feet in length and forty in breadth. This platform rests on four four square trunks, each being thirty feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet deep.—These trunks are constructed of framed timbers and planks, are closed and made tight on all sides, except an open space of ten feet in length by four in breadth, in the centre of the bottom of each; and are placed under the four corners of the platform, and between the long timbers above-mentioned, so that only the cross timbers rests on the tops of the trunks. The platform is further supported by braces extending diagonally from the sides of the trunks near the bottoms, to the middle of the cross timbers. The bottoms of the trunks are also connected by iron rods, crossing from one to another. The platform and trunks, (which, thus connected, I call an "Elevator,") being put into the water, (or rather, having been constructed afloat,) a sufficient quantity of stone is placed on the iron rods to cause the whole to sink, when filled with water. Two scows, each eighty feet long and eight feet wide, are kept in attendance, one of which floats over each side of the elevator; and ropes being attached to the four corners of the elevator, are also made fast to the bows and sterns of the two scows, thus preventing the elevator from sinking below a certain depth, say twelve feet below the surface of the water. Each scow contains, besides a small steam engine of one horse power, two hollow cylinders, similar to the cylindric boilers of high pressure engines; each cylinder being 30 feet long, and thirty inches in diameter. From each of the four cylinders, a piece of leather hose extends to one of the four trunks, being firmly attached to each.—These cylinders being charged by the power of the steam engines, with fifteen atmospheres of compressed air, the vessel to be raised is floated between the scows, or if the vessel lay at anchor, the scows may be propelled by the steam power to a station on each side of the vessel, dragging the elevator with them, which is then raised by the ropes till the middle of the floor comes in contact with the keel of the vessel, and is secured in that position by several ropes or chains, which, being attached to the sides of the elevator, are made fast to the timber heads of the vessel; moreover, several chucks or blocks, previously prepared, and connected with the elevator, are placed under the bottom of the vessel, to support the same in its position when raised. Then, by means of valves, the compressed air in the cylinders is permitted to escape through the hose to the interior of the trunks, which immediately gives them a buoyancy of seven hundred thousand pounds. But if the vessel thus raised is of such a size as may not require so much power of buoyancy, the compressed air may be instantly shut off whenever the floor of the elevator shall have risen fairly above the surface of the water. While one vessel is being repaired, the cylinders are again charged; and when the repairs of one are completed, other valves are opened, which

permit the air to escape from the trunks, while the vessel settles readily but gently into the water, and the elevator is ready to receive another, thus avoiding the ordinary delay attendant on raising vessels by other means.

The expense of an elevator of the dimensions above specified is estimated at one thousand dollars, exclusive of the scows, cylinders, and machinery.

Yours, very respectfully,

RUFUS PORTER.

Billerica, Mass., July 30, 1834.

DAMASCUS STEEL.—The steel of which the beautiful sword blades of Damascus are manufactured has hitherto baffled all attempts at imitation. It is generally supposed to be made of slips or thin rods of iron and steel, bound together by iron wire, and then melted together by heat. The most skilful workmen of other countries have attempted to imitate this process, but in vain; so that there is no reason to think that the secret of the manufacture has not yet transpired. The color of the Damascus blades is a dull bluish gray, and scarcely exceeds in hardness common steel from the forge. It is difficult to bend, and when bent does not resume its shape; the principle character, however, is its WATER, or a peculiar wavy appearance running from the hilt to the point in narrow lines, the thickness of a harpsichord wire, which never cross each other. These waving lines arise from a slight difference in the degree of polish occasioned by the unequal action of acid upon the steel; any weak acid would produce this effect, but at Damascus sulphate of alumine is the substance used. This appearance of waving lines has been imitated by a false damasking, or etching, but the genuine Damascus blade is distinguished from the false one by the obliteration of the lines in grinding, which takes place in the latter. In the real Damascus blades, grinding nearly removes the water, but it immediately reappears by rubbing the blades with lemon juice.

SUMMARY.

Later from Europe.—The ship Columbia, Britton, arrived from Liverpool at N. York, furnishes dates to the 28th from London.

Mrs. Van Ness, the wife of our Minister at Madrid, died of cholera on the 18th July.

Several monks were also massacred by the Urban guard at Oleron, suspected of having poisoned the waters.

Paris papers of the 25th, represent Madrid as perfectly quiet. Carlos kept to the mountains, and no engagement had yet taken place. Rodil expressed the greatest confidence in his success.

In London, on the close of the day of the 28th July, rumors were afloat that Carlos had possession of the walls around Madrid. Two regiments of the royal guards, it is said, had gone over to Carlos.

Miguel has expressed himself desirous of settling at Vienna, but the government it is expected will not be disposed to allow it.

Russia begins to complain loudly of the part taken by France in stationing so large a fleet in the Bosphorus. Since the determined answer of Palmerston, it is said Count Pozzo di Borgo has been more mild and studied in his communications. He had addressed a note to De Rigny, to which a verbal reply was only delivered, disavowing any hostile intentions.

The Journal des Mines contains a notice that beds of amber has been discovered in the government of Wilna, and that large pieces are continually picked up by the peasants on the shores of Szirwanka.

Lord Althorp has brought forward his budget for the year, which proposed the following reduc-

tions: House Tax, £1,200,000—Custom Bill, £200,000—Starch, £75,000—Stone Bottles and Sweets, £6,000—Almanacks, £25,000—Small Assessed Taxes, £75,000.

PORTUGAL.—We learn from Capt. Kempton, of the brig *Clytus*, who left Lisbon on the 3d July, that Don Pedro had recovered from his illness, and was to leave on the 25th in a steam boat for Oporto. A Dutch galliot, having property of Don Miguel on board, was seized on the 22nd, and would be confiscated. News had reached that capital, of the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain, and created considerable sensation. The act of Don Pedro in suppressing the Convents, was decidedly popular. They were about being converted into barracks for the soldiers. Many of them are splendid buildings. The popularity of this act, however, was not sufficient to counterbalance the unpopularity of many other acts and regulations of the government; so that on the whole a good deal of dissatisfaction was felt, and some were of opinion that an explosion was not far distant. It was commonly reported at Lisbon that the new government had been acknowledged by the Pope; and Capt. K. was assured, a day or two before he sailed, that the information was correct.

The Cholera still lingered in Lisbon; though the cases were not very numerous. A large number of Miguelites were on the south side of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, plundering and robbing every body that came in their way. Among others who had suffered at their hands, were three Englishmen. Travelling between Lisbon and St. Ubes was considered dangerous.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Dover, arrived last evening from Calcutta, has a large Elephant on board. A Rhinoceros broke its neck, in a gale of wind, off Cape of Good Hope.—*Boston Patriot*.

Messrs. Carey, Hart & Co. have issued two new works by Captain Maryatt, who has become one of the most popular writers of fiction of the day. They are "The King's Own," a novel in two volumes, and another volume of "Jacob Faithful," amusing series of Nautical Sketches published in numbers in the London Metropolitan.

The quantity of rain which fell in Philadelphia was in January 2.49 inches; in February 2.22; in March 2.02; in April 2.83; in May 3.52; in June 3.29; in July 4.35; in August 0.62.

Mysterious.—Mr. Howard Richardson, aged about 22, was taken out of the upper canal, just above the Tremont Mills, on Wednesday morning much bruised about the upper part of the face, one of his eyes loosened from the socket, and being retained only by the optic nerve. The bridge of the nose, and the other eye were also severely bruised.—He went on Monday evening about half past seven o'clock, for the purpose as he said, of going to see the Indians, now encamped on "Musquash Island." It is not known whether he actually went or not—probably not. The night was exceedingly dark, and somewhat rainy, and he probably fell into the canal and was drowned, some distance above where the body was taken out.

Various stories are in circulation on the subject, but most of them without any good foundation. There is certainly some mystery about the business, but from the best information we can get, we judge it to be a case of accidental death by drowning. The following was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

That Howard Richardson came to his death by violence inflicted by some person or persons unknown.—*Lowell Mercury*.

A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Selement for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

Counterfeit Bills.—Within a few days, several counterfeit five dollar bills, purporting to be of the North Bank in Boston, have been offered in this place. They are not well executed, but may deceive the unwary.—*Ib.*

SYMPATHETIC INK.—The following affords a sympathetic ink very far superior to any, as yet, in use. Dissolve a small quantity of

starch in a saucer with soft water, and use the liquid like common ink: when dry, no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a purple color, which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permanent are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot, when dry, be affected by Indian rubber; and in another case, a letter, which had been carried in the pocket for a fortnight, had the secret characters displayed at once, by being very slightly moistened with the above-mentioned preparation.

MARRIAGES.

In Fayette, August 24, by Rev. Mr. Houghton, Doct. William B. Small, of Wilton, to Miss Cynthia Chase, daughter of Israel Chase, Esq. The guests manifested fine glee on the occasion, promoted by the accelerating qualities of pure cold water, without the aid of wine.—*Com.*

In Turner, Mr. Joel S. Lannan to Miss Sarah Richmond.

DEATHS.

In Waldboro'. Mr Levi Russel, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 83; James Head, aged about 16.

In Fairfield, Mrs Nancy, wife of Thomas Dunbar, aged about 35 years.

In New York, Mr Lewis Thomas, of Eden, Me. first officer of ship Cabot, aged 27.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Sept. 1.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 840 Beef Cattle; 770 Stores; 4450 Sheep, and 400 Swine. Several lots and parts of lots Beef Cattle, a few hundred Stores, and several lots of Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Prices have declined since last week (say 25c per hundred.) \$5 was the highest sale we noticed; some drovers refused to take that for their best, and have them now on hand. We quote prime at 4 75 a 5; good at 4 a 4 50; thin 3 25 a 3 75.

Stores.—Nearly all at market were from the State of Maine, and our prices will apply to Cattle from that quarter. We quote yearlings at — a — : two years old — a —; three year old —.

Working Oxen.—Several yoke of Working Oxen were sold at from \$40 to \$65.

Sheep.—"Dull." We noticed one lot of 100, most of which were small and thin, taken at \$1 each. Lots also were taken at 1 42, 1 62, 1 67, 1 84, 1 92, 2, 2 17 and 2 33; *Wethers* at 2, 2 25, 2 67 and 3.

Swine.—One lot of 100 were taken at 4 3-4; one small lot selected sows at 4 3-4, and a lot of selected barrows at 5 3-4; a lot of old swine at 4 1-2 for sows and 5 for barrows; at retail 5, 5 1-2 and 6 for sows, 6, 6 1-2 and 7c for barrows, varying according to size and quality.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

The members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, and others, who wish to unite with them, are informed that arrangements have been made with A. M. SHAW to prepare a DINNER on the field, near the place of the Show, in his usual good style. Tickets can be obtained at the Maine Farmer office.

N. B. Manufactured articles will be deposited in the Rev. Mr. Thurston's meeting house.

BLACK SEA WHEAT FOR SALE.

For Sale at the Maine Farmer office, a few bushels of Black Sea Winter Wheat for seed, raised by Mr. Morgan of Hallowell. Specimen of the flour made from it can be seen with it. As the time for sowing is at hand, those who are averse to "going to New York to mill" had better call and purchase some.

Price \$3,00 per bushel.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *WHITE & WILLIAMS* is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to *E. WILLIAMS*, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

GREENLIEF WHITE.
EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Augusta, July 12, 1834.

ERROR CORRECTED.

In the Maine Farmer, No. 33, the Committee of Arrangements have said that all entries for premiums must be made with the Secretary on or before the first day of the Show; which, by reference to No. 13, will be seen to conflict with the arrangements previously made by the Trustees, and was unintentional by the Committee of arrangements. All competitors, therefore, are requested to send in writing to the Secretary all entries BEFORE the day of Exhibition, in conformity to the aforesaid arrangements of the Trustees, to prevent confusion on said day.

GEO. W. STANLEY,
SAM'L BENJAMIN.

Winthrop, Sept. 9, 1834.

To all who have teeth.

A RECENT DISCOVERY TO PREVENT THE FUTURE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound Medicine recently invented by Joseph Hiscock, Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual and permanent remedy for the tooth-ache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the directions accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine has put it in the power of the General Agent to afford it for the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

Z. T. Milliken,
Francis Buller,
Jonathan Knowlton,
Thomas D. Blake, M. D.
James Gould.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscribers.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.
Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq. Augusta, Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already, or may be hereafter appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be post paid.

The following gentlemen have been duly appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers.

Joseph C. Dwight, Hallowell; John Smith, Readfield; David Stanley, Winthrop; Wm. Whittier, Chesterfield; Upham T. Cram, Mt. Vernon; George Gage, Wilton; Cotton T. Pratt, Temple; Z. T. Milliken, Farmington; James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bloomfield; E. E. Day, Strong; Reuben Bean & Co. Jay; Seth Delano Jr. Phillips; Fletcher & Bates Norridgewock; J. M. Moore & Co. Waterville; Enoch Marshall, Vassalborough.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the Sole General Agent.

Farmington, May 6, 1834.

Clothiers' Shears.

THE subscriber has a Stone fitted in the best manner for all kinds of grinding, at his shop in Winthrop village; where he will pay particular attention to the grinding of Clothiers' Shears. Those sent by Stage will be promptly attended to and returned to order.

PLINY HARRIS.

Winthrop, August 14, 1834.

WANTED.

GOOD encouragement will be given for two or three girls to do House work. Enquire at this Office.

Winthrop, Sept. 5, 1834.

POETRY.

SUMMER.

The full ripe corn is bending,
In waves of golden light;
The new mown hay is sending
Its sweets upon the night;
The breeze is softly shining,
To cool the parched flowers;
The rain, to see them dying,
Weeps forth its gentle showers;
The merry fish are playing,
Adown yon chrystral stream;
And night from day is straying,
As twilight gives its gleam.
And thus manhood in its prime,
Is full, and ripe, and strong,
And it scarcely deem, that time
Can do its beauty wrong;
Like the merry fish we play,
Adown the streams of life;
And we reck not of the day,
That gathers what is ripe.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

(From my Daughter's Book.)

What is the one bright star
All others far above,
Undimmed by darkest clouds?
The star of Love!

What is the fairest flower,
Blooming where'er we rove,
Living 'mid clouds and storms?
The flower of love!

What cheers amidst the crowd,
In palace, cot, or grove,
And makes all nature glad?
The smile of Love!

And where the star, the flower,
The smile, soft as the dove?
Seek and you'll find them all
In Woman's Love!

MISCELLANY.

From the Messenger and Advocate.

THE MECHANIC'S CHOICE.

BY PASchal DONALDSON

"The gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling
In waltz or cotillion—at whist or quadrille,
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling
Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill;
But give me the fair one of country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some rustical ditty,
While plying the needle with exquisite art."

A short distance from the little village of Robinsville there lived a poor, but pious family by the name of Ellins. They had an only daughter Emeline, who at the time of which we speak, was just entering her seventeenth year. She was a good girl, and the pride of her aged parents, to whom she was every thing. By her unceasing industry she maintained them in their declining years, and with her cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits, she preserved them from melancholy and discontent. A happier family than this was no where to be found. They had a small garden in front of the little cottage, where they raised a few vegetables, which were planted and nurtured by Emeline herself,—for she would not suffer her aged father to do the least work whatever. The old man, she thought, was too feeble to labour, for more than ninety summers had rolled over his head. As you passed by on a fine summer's morning, you might have seen this happy family, seated in the garden, under the shade of the trees, the old man leaning on his staff, with his aged partner at his side, both laughing heartily at the playfulness of the lovely Emeline,—who would be sitting near them, sewing.

A few miles from the cottage there lived a wealthy gentleman, who had retired from

business, having amassed gold and silver sufficient to render him what the world calls independent. He had a large family of children, but they had all died, save his youngest daughter, Amanda Morrison—for such was her name—had received her education in the city of New York. Perhaps it is unnecessary for us to say that she had been taught every thing calculated to render the daughter of a wealthy man accomplished.—Music, dancing, waltzing, painting, drawing, &c. Withal, she was not only "accomplished," but exceedingly beautiful: her disposition would have been good, had it not been that she was so accustomed to having her own way. She was indulged in every thing, and had been from a child. Her ears were eternally saluted with commendations on her beauty, her qualifications, &c., which all conspired to render her proud, haughty, vain, insolent, crabbed, and, finally, coquetish. She became so lofty, at last, that she supposed there was nobody in the world like herself.—Nobody so rich, or so beautiful, or so accomplished!—She looked with contempt on Emeline Ellins, of the cottage.

In the village of Robinsville there dwelt a young man named Edwin Summers, an industrious and worthy mechanic. He possessed a large share of talent, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was received into all society, and welcomed to the houses of the rich and respectable. He became intimate with Mr Morrison. Edwin was about 21 or 22 years of age at this time. He was remarkable for beauty, admired for his talents, and respected for his many virtues: and such was the universal esteem in which he was held that not a few of the wealthy inhabitants of Robinsville contemplated offering him their daughters' hand and fortune. Among these was Mr. Morrison.—Amanda indeed, had more than once intimated to her father that she would not object to such a proposal. Finally, after a lapse of some months, during which time Edwin had been a frequent visitor at Mr. Morrison's the thing was actually proposed. It was so sudden, so unexpected by the young man, that he was struck with astonishment and could scarcely believe his own senses. The idea of his marrying a girl possessing and immense fortune, never entered his mind. He gave no definite answer; but promised to consider the subject. Soon after, he mounted his horse, and bent his steps homeward. It was a beautiful moonlight evening,—every thing around looked smiling and cheerful. The moon shed her beams over hill and dale, orchards, meadows, fields of wheat, and rye and corn. The evening dews glistened upon the high grass that waved gently in the breeze, on each side of the road that Edwin travelled. As his horse leisurely walked on, choosing his own pace, the youth soliloquized:—

"I shall be independant if I consent. And she is a beautiful girl! Why should I linger out my days in moving the jack plane—a cringing servant? When Saturday night comes I must wait on my employer to get the pitiful amount of my hard earning, as though I was a poor contemptible negro slave! If I marry this girl, I

shall be weathy, honorable, grand: people will court my favor—I shall ride in my carriage—shall have my guns, and hounds, and horses; I can go where I please, when I please, how I please. Money will be at my command—my name may be spread throughout the civilized world—great men will court my favor, and —"

" Yet thou mayst be unhappy!" said a person who stood at a neat little white gate that opened in front of a small cottage on our hero's left hand. The fact was, that Edwin had been carried away by the thoughts of greatness, &c., that had risen up before him, and which had completely gained an ascendency over him. He had forgotten every thing but Amanda Morrison, and her fortune; and his horse, who knew he was accustomed always to stop at the little cottage when passing that way, had actually walked up to the gate, and stopped, without the rider's notice. Emeline had gone out to receive him, and had heard the few last words he uttered. He looked fondly at her, and jumping from his horse, and placing his arm round her he said.

" Dear Emeline, I am a fool; and your presence just at this moment has made me sensible of it! You will forgive my folly, will you not?"

He then told her all that had happened, and concluded by saying that he would rather have the pretty little Emeline Ellins for his wife than all the heiresses in the world. She laughed heartily at him for his folly, and often afterward plagued him about the "rich Miss Morrison." Soon after, with the consent of all parties, Emeline and Edwin were married, and the young man has often said that he is sure he enjoyed more real happiness with her in one hour than he would have done in his whole life with Amanda Morrison. Indeed, a happier couple than Edwin and Emeline Summers I have seldom seen; though she often, even now, rallies him about the rich heiress.

New Haven, Conn. July 19th, 1834.

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the "New-Yorker," as an earnest of their determination to secure the original contributions of writers of talent, hereby offer the following premiums:

To the writer of the best Tale, One Hundred Dollars;
To the writer of the best Essay, Fifty Dollars;
To the writer of the best Poem, Fifty Dollars.

No restriction as to length or subject. Articles intended to compete for these prizes, will be addressed accordingly, with the author's name in a separate envelope, which will only be opened in case of success. Competitors will please forward their communications by the 20th of September; at which time they will be submitted to the Committee for decision.

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRESCOTT & DEALY having been dissolved, the subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has taken the room lately occupied by Miss Hannah C. Tilton, next door to the Post Office, where he intends carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches. He has the latest London, New York and Boston Fashions as often as they appear; and no pains will be spared to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom, which will be faithfully done in the neatest manner and most approved style, and warranted to fit the person and suit the fancy of customers.

Cutting carefully attended to.

JAMES DEALY.

Winthrop, July 22, 1834.